MONTOUR AMERICAN

FRANK C. ANGLE, Proprietor.

Danville, Pa., Apr. 12 1906.

WILL HAVE COUNTER PROPOSITION

Miners Were Busy Yesterday Preparing It for Today's Conference—Contentions.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The counter-propostion of the operators that the anthracite strike commission consider only two of the miners' demands, namely, rates of wages and an adjustment of complaints by the board of conciliation will be rejected by the mine workers in its present form. The counter-proposition of the operators includes many restrictions and limitations that are altogether objectionable to the miners. The miners' scale committee met today at the Ashland house to consider this latest reply of the operators to the demand for arbitration and it was indicated that a counter-proposition will be drafted which will be presented to the operators at the joint meeting tomorrow.

MINERS WANT SPALDING.

The operators say today that the situation is with Mitchell and his men, and upon them depends whether or not there shall be peace in the hard coal industry. The miners point out that the operators, by astute wording that the anthracite commission be required to arbitrate the situation, have lost to the miners one member of the commission, who was a great friend of the mine workers, Bishop Spalding, of Peoria. The bishop has recently suffered severe attacks of paralysis, and is consequently unable to serve. The operators in the counter-proposition state:

"The members of the anthracite strike commission, or such of them as may be able and willing to act, shall be requested to decide, etc."

This clause prevents anyone from serving in Bishop Spalding's place and as the bishop was appointed on the commission by President Roosevelt at Mitchell's request, they think it only fair that the president be asked to appoint someone in his place. This request will doubtless be incorporated in the miners' counter-proposition.

THINGS MINERS WILL REJECT.

The elimination of the miners' demands to only the question of wages and the adjustment of complaints by the board of conciliation will be flatly rejected by the miners. The mine workers contend that the question of the eight-hour day is one of great importance to the worker, and the scale committee will insist that this question be submitted to the commission for arbitration. The mine workers are of the opinion that there must be some modification on the proposition of the operators that the question of reduction of wages should be arbitrated as well as the question of an increase. How far the miners will carry their objection to this position of the operators that questions of reductions, as well as increases be arbitrated, is not known.

David Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson company, has stated that he is prepared to show that the coal industry is in such shape that the price of fuel should be reduced, and that there should be a decrease in wages.

HANDSOME GIFT FOR PASTOR

Farewell Gathering for Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Evans—Presented with Cut Glass Set.

A very pleasant gathering of the members of St. Paul's M. E. congregation took place Tuesday evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Evans, on West Market street, the occasion being in the nature of an informal farewell to the retiring pastor of St. Paul's and his wife.

Appropriate to the event and that Mr. and Mrs. Evans might have something to recall at times their Danville friends to their minds, the members had banded together and secured a farewell gift to be presented on this occasion.

The gift was a handsome cut glass water pitcher with six tumblers all on a silver tray. O. R. Schilling, who has been prominently identified with church work at St. Paul's during Mr. Evans' pastorate, made the presentation.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says:—"I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

For sale by Panles & Co.

The Trout Season.

With the opening of the trout season next Monday the fishermen of this section are getting their paraphernalia ready bent on enticing the wily trout. The dealers in fishermen's supplies have been busy supplying tackle and the other necessaries and the next few days will find the wide-awake angler ready for his first "cast."

"Money is the root of all evil." Which probably accounts for much of it being so dirty.

MINOR MATTERS OF INTEREST

Facts and Episodes Caught in Passing and Briefly Related for Benefit of News Readers.

MILES MURDOCK.

For several months an article has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that a fortune of $200,000 awaits a former Danville man named Murdock, who cannot be found. The article states that there is uncertainty about the man's first name which is either Amiel, Emille or Albert—that he was born in Massachusetts in 1822, a son of Bartlett and Hannah Murdock—that those interested in locating him have traced him to Danville, Pa., where in 1861 he was married to Miss Henrie. It was known that he enlisted in Brooklyn in 1865 and records have been found of his discharge in 1871. After enlistment however all trace of him has been lost.

Joseph R. Patton and others well remember Murdock when he lived in Danville These men are able to settle the question as to his first name, which was "Miles." Murdock was a very gentlemanly and clever man and held a position in the office of the Montour iron works. While in Danville, about 1856, he married Miss Lucretia Henrie, who sometime afterward secured a divorce.

* * *

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

The Government report concerning the growing wheat shows a slightly lower average April condition than that of a year ago. At that time the official estimate of the condition percentage was 91.6, and that made public yesterday was 89.1. A few states like Kansas, and some of smaller productive capacity, show an appreciable shrinkage, which brings the general average 2.5 points below that of last year, although the condition of the crop in some states is higher than it was then.

The slight comparative deterioration, however, does not indicate an unsatisfactory crop outlook, as the present condition is unusually high even for April, and has been exceeded but three times in that month during the past fifteen years. The April figures are usually higher than the condition at harvest, but there is margin for some decline from the present high promise without material reduction in the aggregate yield. Unless there shall be serious future impairment of the plant the winter wheat production this year is likely to be as abundant as was that of 1905.

* * *

BUSINESS AND RELIGION.

Business principles applied to religion are as successful as sound religious principles applied to honest business. In Knoxville, Tennessee, the pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church, at his wits' end to check a falling off in the attendance at his Bible school, recently inserted a page advertisement in a Sunday morning paper inviting young men to come to his meetings. The effect was instantaneous. As a result of one insertion of the advertisement the membership of the Bible class increased one-third, and scores who had never heard of it became sufficiently interested to write and inquire concerning the work. The church officials say that one hundred dollars—the cost of the advertisement—was never spent more advantageously for the cause of religion.

* * *

AN ALTAR CROSS.

H. W. Lewis of Philadelphia has presented a gilded altar cross to Trinity Lutheran church of this city. Mr. Lewis is a wealthy man, who has remembered several other churches in this vicinity in the same generous way, among them being the Lutheran church at Selinsgrove.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL

We know what your decision will be and you, with thousands of others, will agree that D-Zerta Jelly is superior in flavor, clearness and delicacy to any jelly dessert you ever used. Dissolve the contents of one package in a pint of boiling water and set to cool. Every flavor tastes like the fruit itself, and it is so easy to make attractive desserts by simply adding nuts, fruits, bananas, etc.

If D-Zerta Jelly does not please you write us and get your money back. Five fruit flavors—Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon Orange and Cherry. At grocers, 10 cents. D-ZERTA, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Montour County, No. 2 May Term, 1906.

Horace B Bennett and Mary E Bennett, his wife et al vs. K. Olive Thompson, Committee of David Wands, Lunatic, et al.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to make distribution of the money paid into court in the above stated proceedings to and among the parties legally entitled thereto according to their respective interests in the said fund; will meet all parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his office on Mill Street in the Borough of Danville, Pennsylvania on Saturday May 5, 1906 at 10 o'clock A. M.; when and where all parties interested are required to be present or be barred from coming in upon said fund.

H. M. Hinckley,
Auditor

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to earn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all the stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing the work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ELKS WILL TAKE SNOW BATHS

In the Mid-Winter, That's What the Western Fairy Tale Says And 'Tis True.

Members of Danville lodge No. 754 B. P. O. E. are preparing for the Elks reunion to be held in Denver, Colorado, this summer. A good sized delegation of the local lodge will see the wonders of the west.

Snow balls in the summer time will be one of the features of the reunion to be held in Denver, next July. Sixty miles from Denver, on the new Moffat road, there are banks of perpetual snow lying beside the tracks, and quantities of this will be brought down when the great parade is passing through the streets of Denver, and the Elks will learn how it feels to plunge their hands in cooling snow while the summer sun is blazing down upon their line of march.

The snow that remains in the mountains during the summer does not easily melt when taken to a lower altitude. It exists two miles above the sea level all summer long, and as Denver is one mile above the tide, there is plenty of snow to turn the great reunion of the Elks into a unique festival. The Moffat Road is being built from Denver to Salt Lake City, Utah, and is now in process of construction, and this is the first time it has been possible to bring snow down to Denver for the purpose of astonishing crowds of visitors who come from where the snow vanishes as soon as the breath of April touches it.

AN EASTER PICTURE OF HIGHEST MERIT

Lithogravure in Ten Printings With the North American.

An Easter picture that fits the occasion is one of the timely features provided for the delectation of buyers of the Sunday North American for April 15. Nearly all of the articles and pictures in the paper for Easter Sunday breathe the Easter spirit, but the one that will appeal most strongly is a handsome lithogravure of a little girl surrounded by rabbits—the child's Easter animal.

To give to the artist a full, and perfect expression of his work, the printers have done the picture in ten printings, getting into the composition every shading of color that can be produced by mechanical means. The result is a delicate, finished reproduction, even more attractive than the wonderfully faithful original.

The Gibson picture series will be continued on Sunday, April 22.

The circulation of the Sunday North American has increased over 30,000 copies in the last sixty days. Next Sunday will be larger than ever. See your news dealer and place your order now.

Will Go South.

Five hundred men will leave Shamokin and Mt. Carmel this week for North Carolina where they will be employed in the construction of 300 miles of railroad. The wages paid will range between $1.50 and $3.00 per day and transportation will be furnished to the point of operation.

The Poison of Wealth.

Great riches, carrying with them enormous possibilities of self indulgence, may fairly be considered as a sort of poison which ruins a certain proportion of those who are exposed to it, though strong constitutions survive. As rum destroys savages, so wealth tends to destroy persons—especially young ones, whom use and training have not gradually made immune to its effects. How that is may readily be noticed in observing the effects of newly won wealth on the families of the winners. It is a rare man and usually one very much blessed in his wife, who can combine with the ability that wins him riches the sagacity to train children born in comparative poverty so that they will benefit by a rapid and radical improvement in his circumstances.—Edward S. Martin in Atlantic.

Origin of Italics.

Italic letters were first used about the year 1500 by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer. He observed the many inconveniences resulting from the vast number of abbreviations which were then so frequent among the printers that a book was difficult to understand. A treatise was actually written on the art of reading a printed book and thus addressed to the learned. By introducing the italic letter he contrived an expedient by which these abbreviations might be entirely got rid of and yet books suffer little increase in bulk. He dedicated his invention to the Italian states; hence the name. It has also been distinguished by the name of the inventor and called the Aldine. The first book printed in italics was an edition of "Virgil" printed at Venice by Aldus in 1501.

Placing Him.

"Young man," began the dignified gentleman in black dress, "have you fully considered the future? Have you made provisions for the hereafter? Is it not time?"

"Pardon me one moment, please, but are you a minister or a life insurance agent?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Bismarck's Comment.

In the early days of the present German empire the question as to how the kaiser's title should run divided the court into three sections. One division favored "German emperor," the second was for "emperor of Germany," while the third wished it to be "emperor of the Germans." Bismarck, who was present at one such discussion, looked up from a meal. "What's the Latin for sausage?" he asked. "Farcimentum," said one. "Farcimen," said another. Bismarck smiled significantly as he replied, "Farcimentum or farcimen, it is all the same to me."

Inconsistent.

"If You Don't See What You Want, Ask For It," is the sign displayed over a grocer's counter. And when a man went in and asked payment of a bill that had been running for six months he was shown out through the front door. He is now of opinion that grocers are not consistent.

STATE ANTITOXIN SAVES MANY LIVES

Health Commissioner Dixon's Free Distribution of Antitoxin Greatly Reduces Death Rate Among Poor In Pennsylvania.

EARLY USE OF SERUM URGED

Dr. Dixon Points Out the Increased Benefit of Using Antitoxin As Soon As Possible After the Onset of the Disease — Use Liberally For Immunizing.

The free distribution of Diphtheria Antitoxin inaugurated by Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of the new State Department of Health, is already showing a splendid saving of precious lives. Out of the total number of cases reported to the Department of Health in January in which the free Antitoxin was administered there were so few deaths as to bring the death rate down to 8.8 per cent. This was a reduction of over 5 per cent. from the December figures. This low death rate as shown by the January records means that instead of about 42 lives being lost out of every hundred cases of Diphtheria, as would be found where Antitoxin is not used, the disease was able to claim only about nine victims. It means that instead of 420 deaths out of every 1000 cases of Diphtheria, the death rate is brought down by the free distribution of Antitoxin to 88.

Health Commissioner Dixon feels confident that as the custom of free distribution of Antitoxin becomes more thoroughly established and the physicians of the State use the serum more promptly after the onset of the disease and in more liberal doses, the death rate will go far lower.

From city, town and country village all over the big State of Pennsylvania the physicians are sending in their reports that tell the story of little children stricken down by Diphtheria, and then of the arrest of the dread disease by the administering of the wonderful prophylactic—Antitoxin. Dread disease it hardly need be called any longer, for the hand of death that was formerly thought to have the little child surely in its grasp, the moment that Diphtheria was diagonsed, has now lost its power.

At the time that the State Department of Health is supplying Antitoxin for curative purposes, it is also furnishing the serum for immunizing. When the family physician is called into the humble home and reads upon the child's throat the signs that to his practiced eye mean Diphtheria, he knows also that the little brothers and sisters of the sick child have by this time probably been exposed to the disease and may be stricken down at any moment. No need for him to wait and see if any of these other children develop the symptoms of the disease. He may immediately secure from the State's free distributing depots sufficient Antitoxin to immunize every one of the little ones, and the older members of the household, too, who have been exposed to the infection.

It is now the aim of the Health Commissioner to impress upon the physicians of the State the great importance of administering the Antitoxin in curative doses as soon as possible after the onset of the disease, and the immunizing doses as soon as it is known that other children of the household have been in any way exposed to the disease. The importance of this early use is shown very clearly in the clinical reports that the State Department of Health receives in cases where the free Antitoxin has been used. The January records show in more than one case that if the Antitoxin had been administered earlier, and in some cases more liberally, a life might have been saved.

Dr. Dixon greatly appreciates the co-operation he is getting from his fellow physicians throughout the state in securing to the people the full benefits of the free distribution of Diphtheria Antitoxin. On their part the physicians are daily telling of the benefits experienced by them in their practices.

Dr. S. F. McDonald, of Lawrence county, writes to the commissioner: "I am enclosing clinical report of the household of diphtheria treated with the department Antitoxin. The results were very gratifying. I feel that the furnishing of such for the poor is a boon to scientific medicine, a great aid to the physicians of the state, and a very much needed charity to the poor."

"It was a matter of life or death with his patients," writes Distributor Houck, of Shenandoah, in telling of the rush of a physician to his depot for the purpose of securing a package of State's Antitoxin.

"I am sure the Antitoxin has saved the life of the patient," writes Dr. N Ziegenfuss, of South Bethlehem, on the bottom of one of his clinical reports received by the commissioner.

Dr. J. B. Tweedle, of Carbon county, tells of being called into a household where six children were down with diphtheria and adds on his report "the children all recovered and are doing well."

"Let me express my opinion that this is a Godsend for the poor. The parents of my patients send thanks to you and all connected," is the testimony of Dr. George H. Tibbins, of Wyoming county, to the value of the state's free Antitoxin.

At the 500 different points throughout the state where Health Commissioner Dixon has established a depot of distribution, there is kept a supply of fresh Antitoxin that can be drawn upon immediately by the physician whenever he has a case of diphtheria in a family that cannot afford to bear the expense of the serum. The system of keeping these depots supplied so that no valuable time may be lost in administering the Antitoxin, has been carefully worked out by the Department of Health, and the commissioner pays high tribute to the excellent manner in which his distributors have taken hold of their work and the conscientious care they are showing in keeping their records of the amounts distributed.

Snobbishness In Dogs.

A dog fancier once took exception to Professor Huxley's assertion that "one of the most curious peculiarities of the dog mind was its inherent snobbishness, shown by the regard paid to external respectability. The dog who barks furiously at a beggar will let a well dressed man pass him without opposition." He said that, in fact, only dogs of well dressed persons act so. Dogs accustomed to men in rags bark, not at beggars, but at persons clothed in sleek broadcloth.

When Lung Sing Whistled

By CLAUDE PAMARES

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The foreman at the Star ranch had come up to the house in the middle of the afternoon on some errand, and as he passed the cook house where Lung Sing was scouring his pots and pans he heard a sound that caused him to stop in his tracks and exclaim:

"Well, I'll be hanged!"

Lung Sing was whistling. He had been cook at Star ranch for over a year and had never been heard to whistle before. Indeed, he never hummed, never smiled, never talked unless directly spoken to. He was put down as surly and crossgrained, but as he was a good cook and as none of the men cared a copper whether he talked or not he still held his place.

"What's the matter?" asked Colonel Spear's wife, who was mistress of the ranch, as the foreman finally reached the door.

"That heathen back there is whistling."

"Well, can't a heathen whistle?"

"There is no law against it, but Lung Sing has been here over a year, and this is his first toot. Wonder what has happened to chirk him up?"

"I can't say. I had him in here an hour ago and told him that he'd have to take the buckboard tomorrow morning and drive over to Pine Hill to meet Fannie Williams. She's coming on to stay with us a month or two, you know. They think something is the matter with her lungs, and the doctor has recommended this climate. The colonel has got to go over to Wolf Creek, and, of course, the rest of you are busy."

"But—but I don't like the idea," said the foreman as he scratched his head.

"Why don't you?"

"Because Lung Sing is whistling. When a heathen whistles look out for him."

The woman laughed and turned away, and a minute later the foreman was walking off. He passed the cook house again, and the Chinaman was still whistling softly to himself.

"He's at it again, and I'll bet he's up to some devilry. I'll tell the boys to keep an eye on him."

As soon as he had cooked the men's breakfast next morning Lung Sing set out on his ten mile drive to the railroad. He was given many words of caution by the colonel's wife, and he promised over again to drive slowly and bring the girl and her trunk safely to the ranch. His face was as impassive as a washboard until he had left the house half a mile behind him; then he puckered his mouth and began to whistle. Between whistles he grinned and smiled.

An hour and a half later he drove up to the little station on the plains, and when the train came in his passenger stepped from one of the parlor cars. Lung Sing welcomed her with a grunt. He grunted again as he put her baggage aboard the vehicle, and he put on a blank look as the station agent said to the girl:

"I suppose he's the cook over at the Star and they sent him because all the others were busy."

"Oh, I'll excuse him," laughed the girl as she settled herself. And next moment Lung Sing was driving away.

It was in June, and the weather was cool and pleasant, and the girl almost forgot the man beside her as mile after mile was passed. Once or twice she was conscious that he was whistling, but as she didn't know whether Chinamen usually whistled or not she did not give the matter a second thought. She had been informed by letter that the drive from the station to the ranch house would not occupy over two hours at the farthest. That meant her arrival by noon. Her watch showed her when that hour had come round, but she could see no sign of civilization. In fact, she saw that the vehicle had left the road, such as it was, and was proceeding over the unmarked plains.

"Are we almost there?" she asked as she turned to Lung Sing and spoke for the first time since leaving the station.

"Lille while—lille while," he replied as he stared straight ahead.

"But how is it that you are off the road?"

"Load alle light."

A minute later the Chinaman was whistling. It wasn't the honest whistle of an American, but there was something hypocritical and deceiving about it. The girl had nothing further to say. The man would not have been sent if he hadn't been all right, and if he had left the track it was probably to take a short cut and reach the house all the sooner. It was not until her watch marked 1 o'clock and the vehicle was being driven among the scrub pines and cedars, along a stretch of foothills, that the girl turned and seized Lung Sing by the arm and exclaimed:

"I know you are not taking me to the ranch house! What do you mean by this?"

"Alle light—alle light," replied the Celestial as he hurried the horse forward.

"But it is not all right! Let me out at once!"

He seized her with one hand to hold her in the seat while he guided the horse with the other, but in the struggle the animal was reined into a tree, and the vehicle stuck fast. Then Lung Sing developed the plot that had been working in his brain ever since the moment he was told that he must drive over for the visitor.

With a fierce scowl on his face, in his pigeon English he ordered the girl to proceed in a certain direction. Forty rods beyond where she had left the buckboard there was a rocky bluff hidden under the cedars and in the bluff a cave of considerable dimensions. Upon entering the cave he tied the girl's hands and feet and then retraced his steps. The vehicle was backed off the brink of a gorge, the harness flung over it, and then the man led the horse into a thicket and cut its throat.

When he reappeared at the cave he unbound his victim and lay down on a flat stone at the mouth and told her his plans. He had heard of brigands and holdups and abductions. He had abducted her and would hold her captive until Colonel Spear was willing to come down with $5,000 in cash and promise not to set the law on his trail. He had been wondering for several years how he could make a grand coup, but fate had never aided him before. He knew the Chinese cook at Crescent ranch and through him could get provisions and open communication with the colonel. She would be well treated, but she would be held captive in the cave until results could be brought about.

Lung Sing rested on his right side and elbow as he told his story. The sun had got far in the west, and as it shone over the hill forming the roof of the cave it cast shadows down in front. As the story was finished, and it had been listened to without a word in reply, Lung Sing began to whistle. He had brought his plot safely thus far and felt that he had a right to whistle. As he whistled a new shadow appeared among the shadows. It fell upon the flat stone at the Chinaman's heels and was so clean cut that the girl drew in her breath at sight of it. She knew it for the head of a great cat. The head moved to and fro, and the ears worked backward and forward, and all the time the man lying there was whistling to himself. He may have wondered why the captive did not shed tears and appeal to his mercy, or he may have mentally praised her for the bold front she put on. She was ready enough to weep, and she would have appealed but for that shadow. It fascinated her and for the time being made her oblivious of her situation. Sometimes it disappeared for a moment, but always to reappear and to seem to grow larger and become more menacing. By and by Lung Sing ceased to whistle and said:

"I tlie you up again and go away."

He had lifted himself off his elbow when there was a scream so fierce that the hills rang, and a tawny body alighted on the recumbent Chinaman, struggled with him for a moment, and then was gone from sight among the cedars. The girl rose up and stared, but Lung Sing was gone as well. The big mountain lion had carried him off as easily as a cat carries a mouse.

"Didn't I tell you?" said the foreman of the Star ranch at midnight that night when the girl had been found wandering on the plains and brought in by a searching party. "It isn't in the nature of a Chinaman to whistle. He just sulks and grunts. When you find him whistling, look out for him, for there'll be mischief to pay in some shape."

Steelyards Still Popular.

"It beats me," said a clerk in a hardware store, "how the old fashioned steelyards hold their own. I can remember how popular they were with certain farmers' wives when I was a boy in the country and what a delight it was to me to be allowed to try my hand at weighing a roll of butter or a bag of wool. But even then the women and children were the only persons who seemed to take much stock in steelyards. The tradesmen who bought our produce very flatly said that the figures represented by steelyards not only could but did tell lies, and they proceeded to weigh all our stuff over again on scales that were supposed to have the quality of truthfulness.

"Up to the present day steelyards have had the reputation of being unreliable, but in spite of their ill repute people still buy them. Just why so many householders and tradesmen retain their fondness for an antiquated style of weighing machine when there are so many new and approved patterns on the market is a puzzle, but even though mystified we keep a supply on hand for the benefit of those who stick to the old way of doing things."—New York Press.

Qualified to Practice.

When John Hay was crossing the Atlantic in 1865 on his way to Paris to serve as secretary of legation he told the following anecdote to one of his fellow travelers: On applying for admission to the bar of Illinois he was summoned to appear before a committee of prominent Chicago lawyers to be examined as to his qualifications.

He went to the place appointed and found the committee assembled, but for a long time they took no notice of the young candidate, but continued talking vigorously together on various subjects. At last one of the lawyers, turning to him, said:

"Mr. Hay, what would you do if a client should come to you with such a case as this?" and proceeded to describe very elaborately a complicated legal case.

"I should ask for a retaining fee of $50," promptly replied Mr. Hay, "and tell him to call tomorrow."

"Mr. Hay, you are admitted," said the gentleman, and with a hearty laugh from all present the proceedings closed.

Knew He Was Worshiped.

"In Paris Mr. Whistler and an English painter got into a very turbulent argument about Velasquez at a studio tea," said an artist. "Mr. Whistler at one point in the argument praised himself extravagantly. The Englishman, listening, sneered, and said at the end:

"'It's a good thing we can't see ourselves as others see us.'

"'Isn't it, though?' said Mr. Whistler. 'I know, in my case, I should grow intolerably conceited.'"

Progressive Matrimony.

"You can always tell a young husband from an old one by the way he acts when he goes after a bucket of water," says Uncle Hiram. "Three months married, he swings the pump handle, whistles and casts covert glances at the house as though some one were looking at him from the window. One year married, he swings the pump handle more slowly, smiles occasionally and seems to be annoyed because the meal is late. Two years married, he looks sour and glum, kicks the cat over the coal house and looks at the house as if he would like to choke somebody. Three years married, he sits on the doorstep and smokes while his wife works the pump handle."—Kansas City Journal.

His Usury.

"Now, Willie," said the boy's mother, "before you go to sleep you must try to recall any little sin you committed during the day and be truly sorry for it." "Yes, ma'am," replied Willie. "I guess I was guilty of usury, for one thing." "Usury?" "Yes'm; I found a nickel and used it."—Philadelphia Press.

A Rule of Life.

In all the affairs of life let it be your great care not to hurt your mind or offend your judgment. And this rule, if observed carefully in all your department, will be a mighty security to you in your undertakings.—Epictetus.

Example.

One watch set right will do to set many by. One that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood, and the same may be said of example.—Dilwin.

GIANTS OF THE PAST

PREVIOUS AGES SUPPLY US WITH ENORMOUS FOSSIL BONES.

Lizards Three Times the Size of the Largest Elephant and a Turtle Whose Shell Looked Like a Hut. The Remarkable Plated Lizard.

The belief in a race of giants was once almost universal. Even today large skeletons when found are sometimes reported as being those of giant human beings. This was especially true of the period abut the tenth and eleventh centuries, and in the latter a most amazing discovery was reported, which threw the scientific world of the time into great excitement. It was said that the body of Pallas, the son of Evander, had been discovered beneath the tomb of the Emperor Henry III. The bones were enormous and proved to have belonged to a huge fossil elephant. As late as the fifteenth century a war of words was waged over a find of large bones, one party claiming that they belonged to the giant Teutobochus. In 1857 a giant was discovered in Switzerland. The council of Lucerne requested a learned scientific man, Professor Felix Plater of Basel, to report upon it, and he not only announced the bones as part of a human giant, but made a complete restoration, showing the man twenty feet high, which the proud city adopted as an ancestor in the arms of the commonwealth. Unfortunately for the theory and much to the discomfiture of the people who had raised to a high pinnacle this mighty ancestor, it was found to be the remains of an elephant.

Nearly all the mastodon finds were attributed to giants, but there is no evidence that a human giant ever existed over eight feet in height, and it is extremely doubtful if this height was ever attained.

Giants other than human are very common in all branches of the animal kingdom—giants in every sense when compared to their pygmy representatives of today. Some years ago some laborers in the Senalik hills of India were engaged upon a government work when they came upon the remains of a turtle that proved beyond question that these animals had their giants in the days of old. The shell which the men exposed might have been used as a shelter for several men, and at first, before its bony nature was observed, it was thought by the natives to be a hut of some kind. Fortunately the bones were uninjured, and they were taken out and removed to the British museum, where a complete restoration of the animal may be seen. The length of the turtle was ten feet, its horizontal circumference twenty-five feet and its girth fifteen feet, but it was estimated by scientists that this was not an adult and that when fully grown this huge creature would display a dome-like back eight or nine feet high, giving a total length of twenty feet.

One of the common animals in equatorial South America and in Central America is the lizard iguana, which attains a length of four or five feet and is considered rather large, but it was a pygmy when compared to an ancestor that once wandered over England and various portions of the world. A number of years ago some workingmen were excavating and blasting in a quarry near Maidstone, England, when some bones were uncovered that caused profound astonishment on the part of the finders. The skeleton was perfect, and as it was lifted out, bone by bone, their amazement increased, and the news was spread all over the country, attracting large numbers of people. When the bones were placed in their proper position they were found to be the skeleton of a gigantic lizard that when alive must have been three times as bulky as the largest living elephant and stood upon its hind legs like a kangaroo, tearing down branches from the highest trees. Such an animal was a slow mover and sluggish and must have fallen an easy prey to the human hunters, if they existed.

The marine giants were even more bizarre and remarkable than the land forms. If we can imagine the little iguana lengthened out to thirty feet, its back spines changed to broad finlike objects, we form some idea of the appearance of one of the small dinosaurs, Stegosaurus ungulatus, one of the most uncanny and remarkable creatures ever found. It is called the plated lizard, and the best skeleton was found on the eastern flank of the Rocky mountains. Some of the plates with which this armored lizard were protected were two or three feet in diameter and the spines over two feet in length. From the fact that the hind limbs were the largest it is evident that this strange creature could lift itself up and sit like a kangaroo, resting upon its powerful tail, which, with its enormous spines, must have been a terrible weapon.

A giant from America had a skull that measured eight feet in length. Almost over the eyes were two large horns, a third placed over the nose. The great length of the skull was given by a huge crest that was protected by a ridge of long plates. The mouth of the tricaratops was protected by a horny beak. In life it must have presented a formidable appearance, with a body clumsy and low like that of a hippopotamus, a long tail like an alligator's, its head calling to mind the rhinoceros. This monster was twenty-five feet in length and must have been one of the strangest animals of its time.—London Spectator.

Glassmaking.

Much mystery has in times past attached to the art of glassmaking. It was formerly the custom for the workmen in setting pots in the glass furnace to protect themselves from the heat by dressing in the skins of wild animals from head to foot. To this queer garb were added glass goggle eyes, and thus the most hideous looking monsters were readily presented to the eye. Show was made of themselves in the neighborhood, to the infinite alarm of children, old women and others.

Barely Missed.

"I came very nearly getting that appointment I was after."

"How near?"

"I got a disappointment."—Exchange.

It is a miserable thing to live in suspense. It is like life of a spider.—Swift.

PASSENGER TRAIN STRUCK FREIGHT

Traffic on S. H. & W. Division of Pennsy Tied up by a Rear End Collision Above Nescopeck.

The noon Pennsylvania passenger train from Wilkes-Barre arrived an hour late owing to a wreck at Retreat siding, just above Nescopeck, which occurred at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The passenger train leaving South Danville for Wilkes-Barre at 7:11 ran into the rear end of a freight train at the Nescopeck siding through some misunderstanding of signals. The engine of the passenger and the caboose of the freight train were both badly smashed up, both crews as well as the passengers on the train all escaped uninjured. Some of the freight crew were in the caboose as the passenger approached, and seeing that a collision was imminent they jumped to safety, just in time to be saved from being crushed with the car.

The wrecking car was soon on the scene, and after two hours' labor the track was cleared, but it was several hours more before traffic could be restored.

Dance on Easter Monday.

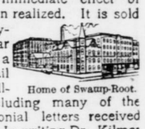
The annual Easter Monday dance will take place this year as usual at the armory. Music by a seven-piece orchestra.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



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is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

HAY FEVER

Executors' Notice.

Estate of Jacob Brobst, late of the Township of West Hemlock, in the County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate, will make known the same without delay to

WM. J. BROBST,
MARY ELLEN KNORR,
Executors of Jacob Brobst, deceased.
P. O. Address, Bloomsburg, Pa
EDWARD SAYRE GEARHART,
Counsel.

J. J. BROWN

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